

Christian Drosten ✅

@c_drosten

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Und noch etwas: natürlich lassen sich die jetzigen Maßnahmen zur Distanzierung und Kontaktminimierung auf keinen Fall durch das allgemeine Tragen von Masken ersetzen! Masken sind eine Ergänzung der Maßnahmen und eine Erinnerung für Alle an den Ernst der Lage!

Henning-Günther Wind @HenningWind · 22. März 2020

Antwort an @c_drosten

Fairerweise sollten Sie auch den Grund benennen, der auch im Artikel genannt wird. Supply shortage. Der Artikel bestätigt, dass wenn alle eine Maske tragen würden, die Verbreitung wirksam bekämpft werden könnte. Wenn wir eine komplette Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft auf Null -2

taking care of a person with suspected SARS-CoV-2 infection.
China¹

- People at moderate risk² of infection: surgical or disposable mask for medical use.
- People at low risk³ of infection: disposable mask for medical use.
- People at very low risk⁴ of infection: do not have to wear a mask or can wear non-medical mask (such as cloth mask).

Hong Kong⁵

- Surgical masks can prevent transmission of respiratory viruses from people who are ill. It is essential for people who are symptomatic (even if they have mild symptoms) to wear a surgical mask.
- Wear a surgical mask when taking public transport or staying in crowded places. It is important to wear a mask properly and practice good hand hygiene before wearing and after removing a mask.

Singapore⁶

- Wear a mask if you have respiratory symptoms, such as a cough or runny nose.

Japan⁷

- The effectiveness of wearing a face mask to protect yourself from contracting viruses is thought to be limited. If you wear a face mask in confined, badly ventilated spaces, it might help avoid catching droplets emitted from others but

USA⁸

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention does not recommend that people who are well wear a face mask (including respirators) to protect themselves from respiratory diseases, including COVID-19.
- US Surgeon General urged people on Twitter to stop buying face masks.

UK⁹

- Face masks play a very important role in places such as hospitals, but there is very little evidence of widespread benefit for members of the public.

Germany¹⁰

- There is not enough evidence to prove that wearing a surgical mask significantly reduces a healthy person's risk of becoming infected while wearing it. According to WHO, wearing a mask in situations where it is not recommended to do so can create a false sense of security because it might lead to neglecting fundamental hygiene measures, such as proper hand hygiene.

¹People at moderate risk of infection include those working in areas of high population density (e.g. hospitals, train stations), those have been in close proximity with someone who is quarantined, and administrative staff, police, security, and customs whose work is related to COVID-19. ²People at low risk of infection include those staying in areas of high population density (e.g. supermarket, shopping mall), who work indoors, who seek health care in medical institutions (other than fever clinics), and gatherings of children aged 5-16 years and school students. ³People at very low risk of infection include those who mostly stay at home, who do outdoor activities, and who work or study in well-ventilated areas.